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Elect Anti-Tammany Aldermen!
No issue in the municipal campaign is more important than that of keeping control of the Board of Aldermen out of the hands of Tammany. Since this body has been anti-Tammany it has come to be, for the first time in the memory of men now living, a competent, thoroughgoing assembly, serving the public honestly and honorably, with profit to the city and credit to its members. It has cast aside peanut politics to an extent almost incredible to those familiar with its previous history. It has made good ordinances and remade bad ones so that they became good. It has voluntarily deprived itself of powers which properly did not belong to a legislative body. It has made the name "alderman" a title of respect and honor instead of a joke.

The fusion members of the present board number forty-one; the Democrats thirty-two. A change, therefore, in only five districts would throw control of the board back into the hands of the Democrats. More than that, it would assure the election of a Tammany man to succeed Mr. McAneny as President of the Board of Aldermen. It would mean a return to fusion in the Board of Estimate—an opportunity for Tammany to harass and handicap the fusion city administration not in one place but in two places.

Most of the fusion members of the present board are candidates for re-election. The record of the board justifies their re-election. The public good demands that an anti-Tammany Board of Aldermen be continued.

An Alternative for Preparedness.
Holding "that familiarity with living things breeds sympathy, not contempt," Professor Robert Yerkes makes a plea in "The Scientific Monthly" for a new way of working toward peace on earth. Whether in peace or in war there are, he argues, two great groups of facts to be considered: all concerned in the welfare of mankind. One of these comprises the phenomena of physical environment, the other the phenomena of life and the relation of lives. Now, it seems to him that the advocates of preparedness for war misapprehend the emotion of fear and exaggerate its importance in the development of nations; that in reality understanding, insight and sympathy are much more important, and must, if properly developed, lead toward peace.

Briefly, his complaint is this, that whereas to-day we worship and foster physical discovery and technology, biological research is not encouraged at all. Yet, "does it not," he asks, "seem reasonable to claim that human behavior may be intelligently controlled or directed only in the light of intimate and exhaustive knowledge of the organism, its processes, and its relations to its environment? If this be true, how pitifully, how shamefully, inadequate is our knowledge even of ourselves!"

Coming down to the practical application of his plan for peace, Professor Yerkes points out how our educational practices have been modified and metamorphosed by a better knowledge of psychology and physiology, and insists that "the least, and the most, we can do in the interest of peace is to provide for the study of life, but especially for the shamefully neglected or imperfectly described phenomena of behavior and mind, in the measure which our national wealth, our intelligence and our technical skill make possible." For this purpose he proposes the establishment of centres of research such as the Rockefeller Institute, where vital problems may be studied, out of which "there should be developed a science of behavior and consciousness which should ultimately constitute a safe basis for the social sciences, for all forms of social endeavor and for universal and permanent peace."

His scheme is altogether amiable, but its apparent value as an alternative for readiness in war is somewhat lessened by one circumstance which he himself recognizes when he observes that "we live more largely than is generally supposed by instinct and less by reason." His safe basis for social sciences will be useful if men can be persuaded to build upon it and to be governed in future by reason rather than emotion.

Professor Yerkes unfortunately sets out with the assumption that "physical struggle is no longer accepted as either a necessary or a desirable means of settling differences between individuals," and draws from this the conclusion that there is no reason why among nations it should be "tolerated." Unfortunately, however, physical pressure is just as necessary in settling the differences of individuals as ever it was, only it is so general and so much better distributed than it used to be in primitive times that most of us are unconscious of it. Most of our actions are unconsciously governed by moral motives and reason in refraining from murder, robbery

and other crimes, but we are at great expense to provide against the very small minority who to-day refuse to be controlled even by the passion of fear which Professor Yerkes regards as so unworthy a regulator of men's actions. We guard our homes with locks and bolts, our streets are patrolled day and night by police, we support law courts at vast expense for the settlement of individual differences, and finally we have prisons to compel men to submit to the judgment of our courts.

If physical struggle is no longer necessary or desirable in private affairs it is because it is futile. There is nothing against which we are so thoroughly and elaborately prepared.

A New Corporation Spirit.
There seems to be a new spirit abroad in the corporation world. A decade ago the corporation, or "trust," was regarded, with some justice, as an organization seeking its advantage selfishly, secretly, through manipulation of laws and market conditions, with no recognition of its obligations to the general public. Such an organization was commonly supposed to be soulless, ruthless, inordinately grasping—and in most cases was. But now comes Judge Gary, of the Steel Corporation, declaring that "the general public and private individuals have been in the past too far apart for both"; and that "the public be damned attitude" is worn out. Now comes also Mr. E. W. Campbell, of the Illinois Steel Company, who happens to be Judge Gary's son-in-law, declaring that "the class spirit has to be wiped out." "Men must be men together," he says, "must stand shoulder to shoulder, rich with the poor, and the employer with his workers, in every issue that comes up."

Such utterances mark a great advance in the relations of the corporation executive to the rest of the people. They indicate a modern and enlightened conception of the privileges and duties of "big business" which only a few short years ago would have been received with incredulity, because it did not square with the daily performances of that element in the community. The new conception is not yet dominant, perhaps; yet it is to be taken seriously. The big corporations, under fire, used to call for a square deal. Yet they seemed unwilling, or unable, under the conditions then existing to give a square deal either to their employees or the public. Eventually they discovered that was not good business, that the penalty of public distrust, general antagonism, was more costly than they had figured on.

The new spirit shows practical results in better wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions, pensions, opportunity for workers to acquire stock in their corporations, in boards of directors representative of all stockholders rather than little cliques of insiders, in open and legitimate legislative activity rather than in secret campaign contributions and lobbying. "Corporation evils" and "abuses" have not yet disappeared from the face of the earth. Nevertheless, even the malefactors of great wealth appear to be undertaking some reformation these days.

Metropolitan Museum Shortcomings.
A belated discovery has been made by Mr. Willard Huntington Wright, a critic who, as we learn from a dictionary of contemporary biography, was sometime art editor of "The West Coast Magazine." Mr. Wright has discovered that the paintings at our Metropolitan Museum are a mixed lot, and conceiving that many think the collection "adequate to meet the national demand for an educational exhibition of the world's greatest painting eras," he proceeds at great pains to show that it is not. His laborious demonstration of the obvious takes up nineteen pages of the November number of "The Forum."

Now, Mr. Wright is probably not aware that many of the glaring faults he insists upon have been a subject of criticism these many years. If he were, he would doubtless have passed over half of his comments as commonplace and confined himself to such original thoughts as he has to offer. For there are original thoughts in his criticism. Every one knows, for instance, that there are grave gaps in the collection, but not every one is disposed to complain on the same score as Mr. Wright. Thus, having named Giotto and a few other Italians who ought to be represented in "an educational exhibition of the world's greatest painting eras," he admits that "such omissions can be more easily forgiven than the void which follows the name of Leonardo da Vinci," and goes on to say that "the most glaring omission, however, in the entire Metropolitan collection is of Michelangelo."

Some years ago, when Mr. Roger Fry came over here with a few modest things he had secured for the museum, a bright reporter, having lightly glanced over the assortment, turned to the collector and desired to know "if he had picked up any Angolos." Mr. Fry stared for a moment, and then smilingly asked whether Michael was the one in question. The simplicity of the affirmative answer convinced him of the bona fides of his inquirer, and instantly recovering his gravity he explained his difficulty in the kindest manner. Not since then had any one seriously questioned the laxity of the trustees on that account till Mr. Wright noticed that the catalogue had left out "the name of this colossus of the graphic arts."

If it seems a little capricious to quarrel with the museum for its failure to procure the unprocureable, it is hardly less so to find fault with it for not having the very best of some other painters. First rate pictures by Titian and Velazquez are not easily found nowadays, and it is idle to say that "Vermeer should have more canvases than any other Dutchman save Rembrandt." We are fortunate enough to have even a single example by a master whose works so rarely appear in the market. No collection of Old Masters would ever amount to anything if col-

lectors were forced to stick strictly to proportion. They have to take such opportunities as they happen to meet, and this obvious truth does not imply that the Metropolitan Museum has invariably done so.

Mr. Wright very justly criticizes the absurdities of the modern collection, in which it would have been much easier to select critically. But when he speaks of "a superfluity of pictures" by Manet, while grumbling at the absence of Burne-Jones and Böcklin, one is justified in doubting the infallibility of his taste. He complains that the museum has too few of the more important moderns and alleges that "the finest works of Cézanne are now on the market and can be bought at an almost incredibly low figure." This is so surprising a piece of news that it is greatly to be regretted he was not more particular.

The mistake Mr. Wright makes is in not setting forth clearly what he expects of a museum that is a very late comer in the art market. Apparently he would, as far as Old Masters go, be satisfied with copies, and he says "there are many able craftsmen who would gladly make competent reproductions." Well, that is a defensible idea of a museum. But the real mischief, after all, is not that many of the examples of great masters are second rate—for we can hardly expect anything better in most cases—but that there are too many first rate examples by painters who are not masters at all and who have no standing.

The severest criticism of the collections would be a simple enumeration of the futile painters represented. What the museum has is a more just cause of complaint than what it lacks. And for this reason there must have been many who learned with a certain relief the other day that for the moment the state of the funds has checked the process of acquisition.

Rich in Conceit.
It has been given out by the German government that the time is not ripe for debating terms of peace. But how shall the aspirations and high spirits of the conquerors be suppressed? With one accord the papers have fallen to speculating upon the division of Europe, and one at least, "Die Rheinische-Westfälische Zeitung," has been so bold as to lay before its readers a modest but sufficiently definite plan for the readjustment of the world as follows:

Austria to annex the greater part of Serbia; Belgium to become definitely German, with the exception of a small portion, which Holland will be allowed to occupy; France to be deprived of her fortified places; Russia to lose Finland, the Baltic provinces, Bessarabia, Poland, the Crimea and portion of the Caucasus; England to abandon her Mediterranean possessions, as well as Egypt, and practically all her colonies; India to become an independent state under German protection.

No upheaval quite so grand and comprehensive has ever been defined with such particularity since Pichrochle's gallant warriors laid their plans for the overthrow of Gargantua's armies. Rabelais has told us how the ministers came before their king and explained to him exactly how his forces were to be divided, how they were to overrun Europe and how, having reduced most of the continental nations and subdued Scotland, England and Ireland, one of the armies was to return and proceeding by way of Bulgaria to Turkey, to come at last to Constantinople. Pichrochle, his imagination fired by the glorious prospect of conquest so momentous, could at this point contain himself no longer. To draw on Sir Thomas Urquhart:

Come, said Pichrochle, let us go join with them quickly, for I will be emperor of Trebizond also. Shall we not kill these dogs, Turks and Mahumetans? What a devil should we do also? said they. And you shall give their goods and lands to such as shall have served you honestly. Reason, said he, will have it so; that is but just. I will give unto you Caramania, Surie, and all the Palestine. He, sir, said they, it is out of your goodness; grammar, we thank you. God grant you may always prosper. There was there present at that time an old gentleman well experienced in the wars, a stern soldier, named Echephron, who hearing this discourse, said, I do greatly doubt that all this enterprise will be like the tale or interlude of the pitcher full of milk, whereby a shoemaker's pitcher was broken he had not whereupon to dine.

Is there an Echephron in Germany to spoil the nation's hopes?

Colonel George Harvey continues to disclose in "The North American Review" his jealousy of Oswald Garrison Villard, whom he refers to as "Assistant President." What most of us cannot understand is how any real or near-colonel can stoop as to be jealous of a plain civilian, who, to make his status still more impossible, is also a pronounced anti-militarist.

General Joffre, French commander, was a visitor at the War Office to-day. He had a long conference with Lord Kitchener. Problems of the Allied joint campaign were understood to have been discussed.—London dispatch.

Understood by whom, pray? Much more likely that they debated the merits of Chinese music.

Mr. Bryan said the Presidency could not have meant as much to him as the part he played in furthering the temperance cause.—Dayton dispatch.

But how much more it would have meant to us!

Vae Victōribus.
I. Greatly they strive against thee, Thou Serpent in Shining Steel; But the direct blows at thy heart are those Which thou thyself dost deal.

II. Thy plighted honor dishonored; A nation in agony prays From its sweat of blood to an outraged God On his judgment seat. He repays.

III. Prey of thy venomous offspring— Shrouded in horror and dread— The great ship sleeps in its sombre depths, Tomb of the Innocent Dead.

IV. A woman— a cell at midnight— Murdered! Yet all in vain; Thy bitterest blows come not from foes— But are struck by These—thy Slain!

So, be thou conquered or conqu'ring, The Scroll shall be writ the same; And the anguished tears of a thousand years Shall never wash out thy shame.

ROGER.

"GERMANY IS BEATEN"
Tonic for Pessimists Disheartened by Recent Events.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: The superb logic in your editorial of to-day headed "Germany is Beaten" should give stimulus to the jaded nerves of those among the Allies' well wishers who have fears either that the Central Powers will prevail or that the war will result in a draw.

The precedents cited in your admirable article, the facts recounted and the conclusion deduced present the whole war situation so crisply and convincingly that I should like to know it had been read by all pessimists, of whom there is, of course, a large class, filled with dread of Germany's final victory, in addition to suffering the anguish engendered by the conflict. For, while Teutonic sympathizers naturally hope and expect the defeat of the Allies, Anglo-Saxons at least regard that possibility as a world calamity.

It is not given to one people to know another as themselves, whence your sole doubt that the spirit of Washington in 1864 may not dominate in London, Paris and Petrograd in 1915. But the evidence is before your eyes, and is impressive enough to sink into and permeate the very soul of reasoning beings, from the sacrifices made by the Entente Powers, and their colossal preparations—terribly but surely being made—which cannot do other than firmly implant the conviction that the governments of these countries know the war must be continued until victory rests completely with them.

The rulers and statesmen of these nations, through their training, have been too long alive to the military menace to lack the foresight which startlingly shows what would be the condition of the nations they serve under Prussian rule; to have any doubt that it would be better to die fighting than to submit; so that, although in democratic England, as in republican United States, military preparation has been dilled with, because of a false sense of security among the masses, yet England now knows the full truth and will die rather than not make good her boast that "Britons never will be slaves."

As the great Lincoln, in the face of failure and disaster through months and years and having to contend with insidious enemies within, upborne with a mighty resolve and having a noble purpose to achieve, wavered not and succeeded, so must and will England and her allies pursue the present conflict in all its dreadful rigor, and unflinching all the trembling attacks of pessimism, secure the prevalence of their arms, and a final decision.

FREDERICK W. BARKER.
New Dorp, Staten Island, Oct. 28, 1915.

Another New Friend.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: You published yesterday, a letter from Mr. Merriam, who declared his intention to drop The Tribune because it has endorsed woman suffrage, although for three generations your paper had been read in that particular family.

Permit me to say that, although only recently have I had the pleasure of reading The Tribune, I have found a great deal of good in it. My family traditions are Democratic, but regardless of party politics, your stirring editorials on the war question and your honest, fearless stand on the suffrage issue have completely won my support. As long as you pursue your present policy of upholding the principles for which every honest, intelligent, progressive American should stand, you may count me among your warmest supporters.

Will you also permit me to say, as one who meets a great variety of people in the daily routine, that those who oppose the ballot for women are invariably persons lacking in the finer qualities of mind and heart? They are also without logic in their arguments. I have not yet seen a really sensible argument advanced against women voting. If the situation were reversed, and it was the male sex trying to get its rights, I believe the women would be ashamed to advance such silly arguments against their opponents.

I think it is time that every man who really honors his mother and other women relatives should stand up against the array of self-appointed, domineering political bosses, in the service of corrupt interests, and demand that our women shall have a voice in the government. A man who contends that his mother or wife is not qualified to vote ought himself to be deprived of that right. He is either a fool or a knave.

FRANK WILLOUGHBY.
New York, Oct. 28, 1915.

"Eugenic Foolery."

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: I wish to take issue with your editorial in to-day's Tribune headed "Eugenic Foolery." Without desiring to put the matter on a personal basis, I think it is safe to say that you would not wish offspring in your family from specimens of the unfit, such as your article discusses, and I cannot see how you can argue that what would not be good for your family would be good for any other American family; and you will perhaps accept the view that what is not good for the American family is not good for the American nation. I am not a medical man, but I venture to say that what the propagandists have in mind is the development of the human race to a clean, capable Roman or Latin Empire, by Revolutions or Wars or Diplomatic Negotiations. The Ten Kingdoms will then be Monarchies reigned over by Ten Kings, prefigured by the Ten-Horned Wildbeast and the Ten-Toed Image of a man in Daniel 7th and 8th chapters, and they will mainly be: (1) France, enlarged to the Rhine so as to include all territories west of the Rhine—viz., Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, and all Tunis, and whatever of Baden, Württemberg and Bavaria is not added to Austria. Apparently all this can only come to pass by France defeating Germany. (2) Britain, disunited (at least to the extent of giving them Parliaments of their own, but still, perhaps, maintaining a suzerainty or protectorate over some of them) from Ireland and India and its other colonies, which never formed part of Caesar's Roman Empire. (3) Spain, with Portugal and Northern Morocco. (4) Italy, probably with Tripoli. (5) Austria, losing its provinces north of the Danube—viz., Bohemia, Moravia, Galicia (outside Caesar's Roman Empire)—but gaining perhaps part of Serbia. (6) Greece, with Thessaly, Epirus, Macedonia and Albania. (7) Turkey, reduced in size to ancient Thrace, with Bithynia. (8) Syria, separated from Turkey. (9) Egypt. (10) Balkan States united—viz., Bulgaria, Rumania and Montenegro, and part of Hungary and Serbia. Thus there will be Five Western and Five Eastern Kingdoms, as prefigured by five toes on each foot of Daniel's Prophetic Image in Daniel 2, 35. Spain lost Cuba in 1898 because it was outside Caesar's Roman Empire.

"Secondly, The Formation of these Ten Kingdoms of France, Britain, Italy, Austria, Spain, Greece, Egypt, Syria, Turkey and Balkan States into a Ten-Kingdomed Confederacy in opposition to Germany and Russia, which are outside the territories of Caesar's original Latin or Roman Empire, will take place between ten and twelve years before the end of this Age, and probably about 1917-18. The extraordinary phenomenon and apparition will then be beheld of the Ten Allied Kings seated at the table of a European congress,

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Will you please explain why, as for instance, in your news item of this morning, "Teuton Aviators Thrice Bombard Heart of Venice," the Austro-Hungarian army is called Teutonic, which, of course, means German? The population of Austria-Hungary is made up approximately as follows: Slavs, 22,000,000; Magyars (Hungarians), 10,000,000; Rumanians, 3,000,000; Italians, 1,000,000; and Germans, 12,000,000 to 13,000,000, which is 25 per cent of the total. Why not call the Central Powers, rather than Teutonic allies?

V. N.
New York, Oct. 26, 1915.

Teutons of Austria.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Will you please explain why, as for instance, in your news item of this morning, "Teuton Aviators Thrice Bombard Heart of Venice," the Austro-Hungarian army is called Teutonic, which, of course, means German? The population of Austria-Hungary is made up approximately as follows: Slavs, 22,000,000; Magyars (Hungarians), 10,000,000; Rumanians, 3,000,000; Italians, 1,000,000; and Germans, 12,000,000 to 13,000,000, which is 25 per cent of the total. Why not call the Central Powers, rather than Teutonic allies?

DAVID ARNOLD BALCH.
Tupper Lake, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1915.

The Strong Hold Which Prussia Has Maintained for Generations on the Un-Russianized German Frontiers of the Three Baltic Provinces.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: That it is not the Germans in the trenches, the Germans at the front, that present the hardest problem of this war has become clear to more than one member of the coalition fighting Germany. Far more dangerous than the foe at the front has been found the domestic foe—the Germans living in Russia, France, England and Italy, who act as spies for Germany and who years or months in advance have for anticipated German use, clandestinely built forts, constructed submarine bases, installed wireless plants, etc., in the countries now at war with the Teutonic allies. When to this is added the letting to sedition of the workmen and the subject races of Germany's enemies, it will not be difficult to account for the tardiness in the overcoming of Germany and her allies.

Most infected with the Germans has Russia found herself. Indeed, Russia has been called by German political writers "Neudeutschland" (New Germany). That the German colonization of the Russian Empire was directed and subsidized by the German government has only in the most recent years become evident to Russian publicists and statesmen. These German colonists are most numerous settled in Russia's Baltic and Polish provinces—that is, in territory adjoining the German Empire. Until latter times the Germans had been, of most predominant influence in Russian policy. Highest among these had stood the Germans of the Baltic provinces. Now, the Baltic Germans have verified on themselves the proverb that the wheel of fortune turns. Once the privileged citizens of the Russian state, they are at present losing their national rights and privileges.

Almost daily there appears in the Russian journals reports either of the deportation of prominent Baltic barons to the eastern governments of the empire or of their being called to account for illegal activity during the mobilization, or of the closing of German schools and societies and the suspension of German newspapers, or of the prohibition of speech in German in the streets and public places and the suppression of German signs, etc. Heavy repressions have fallen on this element that had passed for and had represented itself as the most loyal of the loyal. As to this loyalty there has begun to be expressed a doubt in the Russian press and in Russian public opinion, and there is being underscored the fact of the excessively large percentage of the Baltic Germans in governmental posts, especially in some departments and in some sections of the state.

"With the beginning of the war," observes the Polish "Gazeta Warszawska" ("Warsaw Gazette"), "the Baltic Germans became, as the Russian proverb says, 'stiller than water, than grass.' They had already passed through various vicissitudes of fortune, but, thanks to their organization, their solidarity and their ramified relations, they had again weathered out the storm gathering over their heads and had again found themselves on top. Up to latter times they had managed to save a considerable part of the privileges they had known how to secure to themselves at the time of the annexation of the Baltic provinces to the Russian Empire, though in the reign of Alexander III German

agreeing on a common policy and united in a European concert. . . . It is difficult to see how the predestined extension of France to the River Rhine can be effected without a great Franco-German war, although Germany may be compensated by the annexation of Holland and Bohemia, Moravia and Galicia. . . .

I will not further trespass upon your space by quoting from this strange production. It seems to me curious that one should dare issue an advertisement should have predicted with fair accuracy some of the happenings of this past year.

CURIOS.
Jersey City, Oct. 15, 1915.

Questions.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Is it true that the only sulphur and brimstone deposits in the United States available for the manufacture of explosives are located in the State of Louisiana within range of an invading fleet?

Has the United States War Department taken any steps to protect these deposits with fortifications or otherwise?

Is it true that a very large percentage of the nitrates used in the manufacture of explosives is imported from Spain?

Is it true that it would take eighteen months to open mines in Virginia necessary to supply this material for the army and navy on anything like a war basis?

Is it true that all the nitrate of soda used for the manufacture of explosives in the United States is imported from Chili?

Is it true that the Germans are able to secure nitrate of soda by taking the nitrogen from the air?

Is it true that the United States Navy Department is unable to secure bids for furnishing acids in May of this year?

Is it true that it would take fourteen months to develop acid factories in this country to supply the army and navy?

Is it true that the case against Dumba's messenger, Archibald, has been dropped?

An answer to these questions might be of interest to the general public.

GEO. L. ROBINSON.
New York, Oct. 27, 1915.

Psychology of Pacifism.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: It is a very curious fact that a pacifist will not, even when he knows by the force of logic that a certain danger threatens, take any measures to avert it, and that a militarist intent on some atrocity and knowing full well that the "civilized world" will hold him to account cannot after his determination. It would seem that the will once strongly engaged in a given purpose cannot disengage itself before some precipitous change is reached which breaks it, and must keep on obedient to the law of inertia that bodies in motion will continue in motion and those at rest will continue at rest.

This seems to explain the horrible action of von Bissing, who probably regretted it keenly before it was done, and also to explain the inability of the United States to prepare for almost certain war.

GERMANY'S OUTPOSTS IN RUSSIA

Has Maintained for Generations on the Un-Russianized German Frontiers of the Three Baltic Provinces.

was done away with as the language of instruction in the higher and intermediate institutions of learning, and the Russian language was introduced in the autonomous bodies. The Baltic Germans appreciated not so much legal forms as the possession of authority. Bound with the closest ties to the culture of Germany, they did not fear denationalizing by injunctions of the law; on the contrary, thanks to their unity and material power, they had carried on with success a denationalizing work among the Letts and Estonians. What they always were most concerned for was that, not only in their part of the empire, but also in the influential grades of the most numerous possible posts. Whatever wind blew above, even should it were the most unpropitious for Germany, they remained in the government outposts.

"In Courland, Livonia and Esthonia the Germans constitute a fleeting numerical minority, but an economic power, as the stratum of large agrarian possessors, pastors and wealthy burghers. They endeavored to restrain the elemental expansion of the aboriginal population, the Letts and Estonians, by accusing the democratic, popular movement—persecuted by them, wherefore it assumed radical forms—of revolutionary, anti-state tendencies. Thus, in 1905, the riots in the Baltic provinces, which had, strictly speaking, a social, agrarian character directed against the exceptional privilege of the German barons, were, in consequence of the influence of these barons, represented as an insurrectionary movement directed primarily against the state. Upon the Letts and Estonians fell unusually severe repressions (the punitive expeditions of Baron Mellor-Zakomelski, the military Governor General), while the barons received generous compensations for damages and losses from the Russian Treasury. Today, in turn, the Letts and Estonians are repaying the Germans like for like, and are accusing them of a long series of transgressions and misdeeds that aim to prove the disloyalty of the Baltic Germans in the present war."

Based on privileges, economic predominance and the possession of authority, the position of the Baltic Germans required a close solidarity with the governmental policy, and the exerting on that policy of a quiet influence, says the "Gazeta Warszawska." These German subjects of Russia never clearly revealed their national physiognomy. They were loyal and zealous officials; they considered that they were fulfilling a cultural mission by taking a prominent part in the direction of the affairs of state and administration. The influence of the Germans on the development of Russian statecraft from the times of Duke Biron, Muench and Ostermann has lain above all on the support of reactionary directions. This tendency emanated primarily from the design of preserving the best possible relations with Prussia, and the friendship with Prussia was based on the propagation of the conviction that, beside Russia, the state of the Hohenzollerns is in Europe the sole home of monarchy, the sole dam against democratic revolutionary currents.

The good relations with Prussia produced the effect that the barons of the Baltic provinces, while remaining good Germans, were sincerely able to be good subjects of Russia. In the families of the Baltic barons a division of roles occurred. One of the brothers generally entered the service of the Russian state; thanks to his relations, he

made a rapid official career, frequently received Russian culture, and was designated to the Russification of the Poles. He served his native ties and supported his compatriots. Another brother remained a complete German, although managing a government estate and occupying administrative posts in his native land; while a third brother oftentimes became a subject of the state and made his career in Prussia, where "Gazeta Warszawska" in conclusion, "did not cause any conflict, external or internal, as long as there continued the traditional Russo-German friendship. A spiritual unity and a terrible strife on the political ground appeared only with the advent of the outbreak of the war. Then it was necessary to choose between loyalty and national sentiments, between duties to the state and ties of blood."

About the relations of the Germans in Russia's Baltic provinces with the "Vaterland" interesting data are supplied by H. Kuusinen in the "Novoye Vremya" of Petrograd. These data Mr. Kuusinen draws from the edition for 1907 of an address announced in the Darmstadt assembly, "Adressbuch für die russischen Provinzen der baltischen Provinzen," herausgegeben von Verbands deutscher Balten in Darmstadt.

From this source (the "Novoye Vremya" explores that it has not at its disposal the later editions of the Darmstadt assembly) appears that in 1907 there were living in Germany 1,746 and in Austria 56 Germans from the Baltic provinces who had kept the closest relations with their relatives remaining in the "land of the eastern lakes" of the best known families there lived in the "Vaterland": Von Hoiningen-Huene, 4 persons; von Samson-Himmelfart, 4 persons; Manteuffel, 5 von Beer, 5 von Keyserling, 5 von Wangel, 5 von Engelhardt, 10 von Lieven, 10 von Stackelberg, 10 von Tiesenhausen, 10 von Gruenewald, 11 von Vitschhoff, 11 von Flörke, 12 von Gorchas, 10 von Meidel, 15 von Wolff, 15 von der Kopp, 21, and von Osten-Sacken, 24.

From the Darmstadt assembly it may be learned that in 1907 there served in the German army about thirty German from Russia's Baltic provinces, namely: Baron Friedrich Wilhelm; Count Lamsdorff, adjutant; Otto Burs, lieutenant, adjutant, 324 Regiment, infantry; Frederick Brutzer, lieutenant colonel; von Krusenstern, lieutenant colonel; Wilhelm Adolph, lieutenant; Baron von Aschenberg, lieutenant; Max Berggrün, lieutenant; Gustave Brutzer, lieutenant; Baron Dirschau, lieutenant; Arthur Götgen, lieutenant; von Holander, lieutenant; von Hoiningen-Huene, lieutenant; Partenstein, lieutenant; Victor Serafin, lieutenant; Schumann, lieutenant; Count Stenbock, lieutenant; Count Tiesenhausen, lieutenant; von Tilling, lieutenant; Baron von Wigan, lieutenant; Baron Wangel, lieutenant. So many were there in 1907; how many are there now?

Besides this, the Darmstadt assembly mentions a whole series of names of wives of German officers who have come from Russian Baltic provinces, among others the Baroness Wolff, now Countess Zepelin. Count Zepelin, as is known, built his first dynasty with the money of his wife, who for the purpose mortgaged her estate, Alt Schwaneburg. "At present," observes the "Novoye Vremya," "the destinies of this estate are unknown. Will it be confiscated by the Russian government or will it be left in peace?"

WACLAU PERKOWSKI.
New York, Oct. 20, 1915.

THE PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY

A Plea for the Continuance of Public School Lectures.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: As the public lecture system under the Department of Education is now in danger of being discontinued and as I am one of those who have enjoyed these lectures greatly, I ask a little of your space for an earnest plea that they may not be discontinued.

School No. 166, near to me, has been this winter evening the "people's house," a center of education on lines of efficiency for the making of all around useful citizens. Here night after night through admirably classified addresses, with and without lantern pictures, able experts have in a thoroughly democratic way developed in both old and young a persistent thirst for a better knowledge of history, governments, art, music, poetry, social economics and the scenic wonders of every country on the globe. Here is this social and educational center I fear myself in touch with men and women of many different races and ways of thought but all seasoned by experience and often much sorrow and all anxious to learn and ask questions which had a practical bearing.

J. C. PUMPELLI.
New York, Oct. 23, 1915.

The Dardanelles—Defeat or Disaster?

Continued from page 1

took place in the middle of August. It lasted several days, but after terrible slaughter ended in a new check. And with the check the Dardanelles campaign fell to a deadlock. By October 1 it had cost the British alone more than 100,000 casualties. The French loss is not known. For this enormous slaughter there was nothing to show except a few square miles of ground, some trenches huddled under the crests of the hills,